

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN
CICADIDÆ.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

THE British Museum has just acquired from Queensland a Cicada of very exceptional interest. It belongs to the genus *Cyclochila*, founded by Amyot and Serville in 1843, of which only one species (*C. australasiæ*), figured by Donovan in 1805, was hitherto known in entomological records.

Cyclochila virens, sp. n.

♂. Body above olivaceous green, the abdomen darker than head and thorax; body beneath paler and brighter green, the abdomen shining brownish green; transverse striations to front and face, anterior lateral margins of vertex, eyes, lateral margins of pronotum, narrow posterior margins to dorsal abdominal segments, lateral margins of clypeus, inner areas of coxæ and trochanters and the rostrum, pale or dark tawny brown; tarsi, anterior tibiæ and apex of rostrum fuscous brown; ocelli bright shining yellow placed in a small triangular black fascia; basal margins of eyes more or less sanguineous; opercula distinctly overlapping at inner basal areas; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation green; tegmina with the costal membrane, post-costal area, and basal cell green, wings with nearly half of anal area green.

Allied to *C. australasiæ*, Don., but differing by the overlapping basal areas of the opercula, and the straighter and less sinuate lateral margins to same, less ampliâte and nonangulate lateral margins of the pronotum, shorter and less produced head, shorter and broader abdomen which beneath is obliquely inclined upward, face less prominently transversely striate, &c. Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 43 millim. Exp. tegm. 122 millim.

Hab. Queensland (F. P. Dodd, Brit. Mus.).

NEW AMERICAN BEES.—I.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

(Concluded from p. 127.)

Perdita bishoppi, n. sp.

♀. Length 4 mm. or slightly over; male $3\frac{1}{2}$ or rather more; in my table (Proc. Phila. Acad.) the female runs to *P. californica*, male; the male runs to the same, or, by reason of its paler nervures, would run as well to *P. vespertilio*, male.* It is also near *P. vagans*. From *vagans* and *vespertilio* it is readily known (male) by the much shorter lateral face-marks; it also differs conspicuously in the face-marks from *californica*.

* *P. vespertilio* was described only from the male. Both sexes were taken at flowers of *Aplopappus* (s. lat.) on the sand-hills at Mesilla, New